

Compromise Reached on Silesia as Briand Yields

British Contention That Plebiscite Vote Shall Govern Prevails; Experts Work on Details

France Is Accused Of Unfair Motives

Lloyd George Charges Policy Would Invite New War; Promises Aid in Case of Unjust Attack

By Wilbur Forrest
Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Allied Supreme Council to-night was approaching an amicable settlement of the Upper Silesian problem, with the premiers of France and Great Britain in full agreement that nothing must be allowed to mar the cordial relations between these two strongest governments in Europe. The danger of a break-up of the Anglo-French entente seemed definitely removed.

Premier Briand, after a day of frank discussion of the knottiest issue the Allies have faced since the Versailles conference, accepted Premier Lloyd George's principle that the disputed areas of Upper Silesia must be divided in accordance with the vote in the plebiscite, which was predominantly German. This little remained to-night except for the experts to trace the new boundary line, which they will submit to-morrow, and officials predicted that the controversy would be settled within two days.

French Motives Assailed.
Today's conference, which at times approached the dramatic, brought an end to the long and bitter controversy that France was activated by jealousy in her attempt to give Poland the greater portion of the industrial districts, a demand denied by Premier Briand that France was inspired by ulterior motives.

More important, the conference brought from Lloyd George a threat and a promise. The British Premier declared in unqualified language that the Allies would not support France in any unjust war, and then pledged that they would support her again attacked unjustly. The Allies would not support France in any unjust war, and then pledged that they would support her again attacked unjustly.

Both Speeches Conciliatory
Aside from all the technical arguments as to the rights of peoples, and urged by both Lloyd George and Briand, the speakers stood out in both speeches, indicating clearly that neither side was willing to allow the dispute to become a Franco-British entente, and that they were ready to make the concessions might come sooner if Germany were given the industrial regions were counted by the British Premier's declaration that "the Allies will always stand by France if she is unjustly attacked."

What is the settlement of Upper Silesia in comparison with the irreparable consequences of a disinterested plebiscite? What will the problem of an agreement about it and peace and calm will have returned to the country.

Three Premiers Give Up Plan To Attend Disarming Council

Informal Conference Results in Conclusion They Should Not Leave Europe for Period Required for Trip

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PARIS, Aug. 9.—In all probability none of the three chief Allied premiers—Lloyd George, Briand or Bonomi—will be able to travel personally to Washington to attend President Harding's disarmament conference.

Small Submits To Arrest; Gives \$50,000 Bond

Besieged in Office in Illinois Capitol by Sheriff's Forces, Governor Sets 5 o'Clock for His Surrender

Shows Signs of Worry

End of 2 Weeks' Defiance Is Hailed With Relief by Embarrassed Officials

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 9.—Governor Len Small made another swift change of attitude this afternoon and notified Sheriff Mester that he would submit to arrest, naming 5 o'clock this evening as the hour that would be most convenient.

At that time Sheriff Mester went to the Executive Mansion and took the Governor in custody. Mester declined to make the arrest in the State House, because that might have been construed as interference with official business. The Sheriff took the Governor by the arm and led him to the court house, where he was required to furnish bonds of \$50,000. Ordinarily the prisoner would have been permitted to walk along without the hand of the law upon him.

There is a great sense of relief in the Sheriff's office and among the enemies of the Governor over this outcome of what was rapidly becoming a state-wide and national farce. For two weeks the Sheriff has waited with three warrants charging embezzlement of \$500,000 and conspiracy to rob the state funds of \$2,000,000 while the Governor was State Treasurer.

Soon after the Governor had entered the Executive offices to-day the Sheriff and his forces besieged the building. The Governor had announced yesterday that he would resume his road inspection tours on Thursday, so the Sheriff was determined to get him before he got out of Sangamon County.

As Sheriff Mester and a squad of detectives from the Springfield police force arrived at the State Capitol building the Governor locked the door to his private office and barred any attempt of the Sangamon County authorities to enter peacefully.

600 Million Anti-Fusion Pact Asked by La Guardia

White House Conference Solves Revenue Problem by Deciding to Reduce Expenses and Levies

350 Million to Come Off Estimate

Measure Goes to House on Monday; To Be Rushed Through in Week

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The burden of taxation is to be lightened to the extent of \$600,000,000 during the next fiscal year. A conclave of Congress leaders and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon with President Harding at the White House late this afternoon completely cleared up the revenue problem and agreed upon a plan which will make possible the repeal of all obnoxious taxes.

With the total amount to be provided from internal revenue collections reduced from Secretary Mellon's estimate of \$9,830,000,000 to \$9,075,000,000, the House Committee on Ways and Means will report the revenue bill favorably next Monday. This assurance was given the President at the conference by Chairman Fordney and Majority Leader Mondell offered to put the measure through the House before the end of next week.

To-night's successful meeting of the House leaders with the Executive cleared a successful first-day-back-from-his-vacation for Mr. Harding. Several hours previously he had ironed out the troubles of the other end of the Capitol. The net result is the certainty that Congress will take a recess of at least thirty days soon after the end of this month.

Senate May Recede
Adoption of the revenue bill by the House will put behind that body the heavy part of the legislative program, for both the major pieces—taxes and taxation—will have been passed on to the Senate. The two senators in the President to-day that it is possible for the Senate to recede, provided it does not insist on immediate passage of the railway settlement bill. He was advised there would be long debate over it. It is probable that the Senate will go over, despite the President's desire for action. President Harding discussed the question with his Cabinet this afternoon.

The House leaders, including Chairman Fordney and all the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee; Speaker Gillett, Majority Leader Mondell, Chairman Madden of the Appropriations Committee and Chairman Campbell of the Rules Committee conferred with the President and Secretary of the Treasury for more than two hours.

Taking the suggestion by Secretary Mellon—further drastic cuts in the government expenditures—they agreed to lop off \$500,000,000 more from the estimates. This is to be obtained by deleting \$100,000,000 from the War Department, \$100,000,000 from the navy, \$100,000,000 to the Shipping Board, \$500,000,000 to the Department of Agriculture, \$500,000,000 of what is expected to be a large sum of money made in reducing the cost of operations, the committee report declared, "should come from the abolition of the present method of chartering ships, whereby the United States Government pays all the expenses of operation and the managing operator receives a percentage of the gross revenue from the voyage."

Mr. Harding, in his testimony before the Appropriations Committee, frankly admitted that Shipping Board affairs had descended to the new board in such a muddle that the board had not been able to learn how much obligations were outstanding and what the reduction was likely to be decided adversely to the government. He urged, however, in concluding his testimony, that Congress back the merchant marine as vital to the country.

"If you let the merchant marine die," he said, "you have killed your own ship. The country and you cannot justify it in the end. The country or yourselves, because if the army is ever to go overseas again it must be supplied with food and munitions. They must come through the merchant marine trained for that purpose in times of peace."

City \$120,000,000 Over Debt Limit, Says Brown; Hyman Evades Questions

Hyman, Bewildered by Sinking Fund, Wonders If It Applies 'Now' or 'Then'

Mayor's Knowledge of Municipal Finances Vague in Replies to Legislative Committee

Witness Gets Lost in Sinking Funds

Here is a sample of the manner in which Mayor Hyman replied to questions put to him regarding the sinking funds of the city, of which he is the director, at yesterday's session of the graft investigation: "What is the sinking fund for the payment of the interest on the city debt?" "The sinking fund to pay the interest on the city debt is the sinking fund to pay the interest on the city debt."

Q.—What city debt? A.—New York City debt.
Q.—This city? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—As it is now? A.—Yes, sir, as it is now.
Q.—If I should say to you that it was not for the payment of interest on the city debt as the city is now, but the payment of the interest on the city debt of the City of New York as it was before 1893, would you accept that? A.—Yes, the old City of New York.

Q.—So it is not the city as it is now? A.—Not entirely; a little larger now.
Q.—Are we agreed on what the sinking fund is for? A.—I think so.
Q.—What do you say it is for? A.—The payment of the old city debt.
Q.—You mean the payment of the interest on the old city debt? A.—Yes, sir.

At one time Senator Brown said to the Mayor: "I suppose the only thing you could repeat word for word is the Lord's Prayer. But I'm not asking you to repeat that. I shall be fair with you."

Eilert and Clark Police Held on To Head County Shooting and Fusion Ticket

Picked for Borough President and District Attorney by Republican Committee; Miss Boswell for Register

Coalitionists Approve Aged Man Charges Beating

Mulqueen, Koenig, Iselin for General Sessions; Shea, Sheriff; Novello, Clerk

The Republican county executive committee last night at county committee headquarters, in West 104th Street, unanimously recommended the following borough and county tickets to the Republican and anti-Tammany voters of Manhattan and the Bronx boroughs:

President of the Borough of Manhattan—Ernest E. Eilert, Republican, of Washington Heights.
District Attorney—John Kirkland Clark, former Assistant District Attorney, Republican.
Sheriff—John S. Shea, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works and former Sheriff, Republican.

Register—Miss Helen Varick Boswell, chairman of the women's division of the Republican County Committee.
County Clerk—Charles Novello, Alderman from the 18th District, Republican.
Judges of General Sessions—Joseph F. Mulqueen, Democrat, now on the bench and slated for re-nomination by Tammany Hall; Morris Koenig, Republican, now on the bench; John H. Iselin, former Assistant District Attorney, Republican.

Judges of City Court—William H. Chesebrough, Manhattan, Republican; William J. Millard, the Bronx, Republican. The ticket, with the exception of Judge Mulqueen, who, in the judgment of the party leaders has made a creditable record and is entitled to a re-nomination, is straight Republican. The coalitionists and Independent Democrats would like one or two Democrats on the ticket, but make no formal protest against the ticket as it is.